THE IRISH REBELLION

LATEST NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE. PROBALLE BATTLE IN TIPPERARY-THERE THOUSAND PATRIOTS IN ARMS IN QUEENS COUNTY - THE MEMBERS OF THE FENIAN COUNCIL ARRESTED-ARMS AND AMMUNITION SEIZED.

BY THEROMAPH TO THE PRINCIPE. DUBLIN, March 8.-A dispatch from Waterford reports that the Fenians appeared in force on Devil's Bit Mountain, in Tipperary County. Troops with artillery had been dispatched to dislodge them. The result of the battle is not yet known. The insurgents muster in strong force, particularly in the County of Tipperary. No bands have yet appeared in Wicklow County, and the town of Wicklow is quiet. Reports from Drogheda state that there has been no further disturbance in that city. Up to this hour 12 of the foremost rebel leaders have been captured. The Fenians have captured, and now hold possession of the police barracks at Kilteel, in the County

March 9 .- A dispatch from Waterford states that the Galtee mountains, Ion the borders of Tipperary and Cork Counties, are swarming with Fenians, and it is feared that an attack will be made upon the town of Tipperary, the inhabitants of which are disaffected and strongly disposed to help them. Tipthat name, and of considerable importance. It is situated on the river Arva, an affluent of the Suir, and stands on the Waterford and Limerick railroad, 25 miles south-east of the City of Limerick.

March 10 .- The band of Fenians which was pre viously reported to have taken possession of the barracks at Kilteel in Kildare, have been dispersed by the troops. The insurgents made an attack on the barracks at Mount Mellik at the foot of Slieve Bloom Mountains, and were repulsed. Two of the attacking party were shot. The Rebels are said to have assembled to the number of 3,000 in the neighborhood of Abbeyleix in Queens County. Troops have been sent out to disperse them.

The existence of a Fenian Council which has been secretly in session in this city has been discovered and its members have been arrested by the police. Gen. Burke, one of the Fenian leaders in the South, has been captured at Tipperary.

LONDON, March 9-Noon.-It is reported from Ireland to-day that tranquillity has been restored throughout the province of Leinster, and that there has been no recent disturbance in the County of Kerry, the scene of the abortive outbreak of last

Evening.-Dispatches from Dublin state that small bands of Fenians are patrolling the counties of Cork, Waterford, Tipperary, and Limerick, pressing the people into their ranks and committing robberies everywhere. The taverns in the city of Cork are to be closed every evening at dusk. James Stephens is reported to be still in Paris. Official dispatches received from Ireland say that loads of arms and munitions have been discovered and seized by the military, and that this fact seems to confirm the reports that the rising of the Irish people has

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

The soothing words, "all is well," appended to almost every cable dispatch from Ireland for the last month. since Feb. 12, when we received the first intelligence of the outbreak of the Irish Rebellion of 1867, amid the ple turesque scenery of Kerry's hills and Killarney's lakes, dispatches which we publish this morning show that Cable gives us but meager details, and these are Fenian prisoners; Fenian disasters, Fenian retreats. And yet, despite such discouraging events, they ment authorities grow alarmed, and troops-horse, foot, and artillery-dash in hot haste over the mountains through the bogs, along the vafleys, across the streams,

reported to be in force, are situated in the County Tip.

perary, through the center of which runs the Great Southern and Western Railroad connecting Cork and bouthern and western Hairoad connecting Cork and Dublin. This railroad is intersected in the same County by the Limerick and Waterford, connecting the two cities. Limerick is built on an estuary of the Shannon, and Waterford, a scaport at the mouth of the Suir, is celebrated as the spot where the Normans, armed with Pope Adrian's built and their long bows, landed some 700 years ago. The City of Limerick is distant 23 miles from the point where the lines intersect, which is called the Limerick Junction. The country in the vicinity of the Junction, which presents some fine white pope Adrian's buil and their long bows, landed some 700 years ago. The City of Limerick is distant 22 miles from the point where the lines intersect, which is called the Limerick Junction. The country in the vicinity of the Junction, which presents some fine views of hill and dair, is mostly the property of England's present Fremier, the Earl of Derby, where he has a fine modern mansion, well cultivated fields, extensive shooting grounds, and " model farm." The town of Tipperary, on which the Fenians are, it has additioned the country of the same country, somewhere the chief for the country of its name. The standard of about \$600 and a population of about \$600 and a population of about \$600 and a population of the first standard and the country of the name. The standard and the country of the name. The standard and the country of the same country somewhat his of the country of the same country somewhat his of the first standard and the country of the first shannon from that of the Sur, running from the north in a southerly direction toward Tipperary, which is threatened, for a distance of 25 or 26 miles. This range is called the Devil's Bit Mountains which sow, not for the first shannon and 25 from Cork, at both of which points there were strong garrisons, while Waterford is only about 40 miles distant. The line of country at the foot of the mountains is one of the richest in Iroland; studded over with oil castles, the strongholds of ancient Iroland's chieftains, in which they long held out against the march of the invaders, or waged war on each other. Taking all things into consideration, the Country of Tipperary is perhaps the best county in Ireland in a military point of view, in which to ruse the fing of revolution points of view, the highest history, with its hardy, sturdy feve, there, where the English language is almost numbered by the proposition of coopies and the proposition of the country is developed to the same and the proposition of the country is developed to the same and the proposition of

apelis the syllables both ways," went with his illustrious brother to school.

Abbeylelx is in Queens County, also adjoining Tipperary, and quite close to the insurrectionary districts.

The rebellion is said to be controlled in the City of Dublin by a Directory of Twelve, whose names are never mentioned, and who are designated merely by numerals, one, two, three, &c. No. One directs affairs, and in case of his capture No. Two assumes command, and so on. Five handred American officers are reported to be in Ireland, and it is confidently stated that 190,000 men will rise, if they have not already risen, in revolt. The Government can bring against them at least 50,000 troops, the remainder being necessary to protect England, the large

manufacturing towns, particularly, where the Irish element is strong.

THE EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

The feeling among Fenians in this city in regard to the news from Ireland is now at its hight. The desire to learn the true State of affairs in the Green Isle is still unabated, and the excitement is fully as feverish as it was ture as to facts, and very little faith is manifested in the Cable dispatches as it is believed that a rigid censorship is enforced on all dispatches traversing the wires. The headquarters in Chatham-st, were crowded all yesterday with eager Fenians in quest of intelligence. A number of officers also called during the day, comprising many distinguished soldiers who had seen service during the war for the Union, and offered themselves for duty without any recompense. Gen. Given to urge upon the American Government and Congress a speedy recognition of the Irish people as bellikerents. The different Fenian circles may be saidito be holding uninterrupted session for the purpose of carrying out the work assigned to them by the needs of the organizations. The only executive officers at the headquarters at present is Mr. A. A. Griffin, who has entire control of the management of affairs during the absence of Gen. Gleeson, "All the Irish civic societies are to participate in the grand demonstration which is to be held at Union-square next Wednesday evening, in favor of Irish freedom. Earnest efforts are also being made to do away with the public parade which takes place usually on St. Patrick's day, and instead, it is expected that the money for music, &c., will be transferred by the Societies to the Feman treasury for arms and ammunition. The Irish merchants are also about to fit out a privateer for the purpose of destroying British commerce. At the open air demonstration on Wednesday evening a muniber of distinguished gentlemen will speak. At a necting of the Centers of England, Ireland, and Scotland, held yesterday afternoon, at the Apollo Rooms, a committee of 12 was appointed to wait upon President Roberts and ask his assistance and co-peration in the work now going on in Ireland. It was also resolved to have the same Committee was upon the gentlemen who composed the Irish Revolutionary Directory in this city during the rebellion of 1848, to ask their advice. The Committee was upon the gentlemen who composed the I the Cable dispatches as it is believed that a rigid censorship is enforced on all dispatches traversing the wires

the money devoted for that purpose be given to the cause of Ireland.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Irish Avengers' Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood was held on Saturday evening at Military Hall. No. 183 Bewery, at which Center Martin C. Mahoney presided. Etirring appeals were made to the Brotherhood by Messrs. Donovan and Could to assist their brethren now in arms in Ireland. About \$200 was contributed before the meeting adjourned.

MEETING IN SIXTH-AVE.

METING IN SIXTH-AVE.

Metropolitan Hall, No. 57 Sixth-ave, was crowded on Saturday evening with the friends and sympathizers of Fenianism. Mr. John F. Brady, the Center of the James Cody Circle, called the meeting to order, and in an effective speech explained the object of the meeting, viz., to procure help and add for the liberation of Ireland. Mr. Arthur Delaney then addressed the meeting, and spoke eloquently of the rise and progress of Fenianism, with its asserted that the green flag of Ireland would never be funded while a red coat remained on its soil. At the conclusion of Mr. Cronan's remarks a subscription was taken up and about \$80 collected. Many of the contributors were laddes.

An Appeal To The IREM FEOPLE OF AMERICA.

blessing of God, success will crown our coors.

and independent, take her place among the nations of the earth on may ber children raise their voless to heaven and thank God the c a tend of their own, where no despot trends, where no tyrnat rules where man is as free as God intended him to be.

ANTHONY A. GRIPPIN, C. F. B.

OUR FRENCH RELATIONS.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION-DISPATCH FROM GEN. DIX TO

BI TREBORAPH TO THE TRIBUNE
WASHINGTON, March 10.—Minister Dix has ac

dressed the following letter to Secretary Seward:

dressed the following letter to Secretary Seward:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Paris, Feb. 19, 1867.

Str.: I inclose a translation of the parts of the annua exposition of the condition of the parts of the annua exposition of the condition of the French Empire, presented by the Government to the Senate and Corps Legislatif, relating to the United States and Mexico. The expression of much good feeling in respect to the former and the unconditional abandomment of the latter, are true index of the more general feeling which exists her on both subjects. The paragraphs referred to will be found on pages Nos. 302 and 303 of the "expose," which will send you in the dispatch-bag on Friday; it is to bulky for the mail.

I am, very respectly, your obedient servant,

John A. Dix. To the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State. [Translation.]
In the United States, the work of constitutional recon struction continues. France sincerely applands the wonderful activity with which that great nation is repairing the calamities of civil war. In the condition of the rela tions which exist between the different countries of the globe, the sufferings which are produced at one point are necessarily felt at all others. We have experienced the shock of the events which distracted the Union, and we are profiting by the revival of its industrial and commercial energies. No subject of disagreement exists at this moment between the two countries; on the contrary, moment between the two countries; on the contrary, everything is contributing more and more to bringing them nearer to each other in their policy. His Majesty has received on a recent occasion the assurance of sentiments of friendship, which were expressed to him in the name of the United States, and which correspond perfectly with our feelings. We take pleasure in auguring favorably as to the future relations of the two Governments in respect to the different questions on which their interests may be found to coincide. We need not recur at this time to the necessity which caused us to undertake the expedition to Mexico. We sought redress for grievances of every description, and for the denial of justice from which our people had suffered for many years, and animated by that generous sentiment which will always induce France to render her inter vention useful, whenever she shall be led to carry her arms. We did not refuse to unite in an attempt at regeneration, by which all interests would have profited, but in lending its cooperation to this work, the Government of the Emperor had assigned beforehand a limit to its sacrifices, and the Emperor had fixed the end of the present year as the extreme term of our military occupation. The evacuation was to have been made in three tion. The evacuation was to have been made in three detachments, the first leaving in the month of November, 1805, the second in March, and the third in November, 1807. These arrangements, conformable to our own previous intentions, had been made in the fulness of our liberty of action, and anything which had partaken of the nature of external pressure, could only have placed us in the position, in spite of ourselves, of prolonging a state of things which we wished to abridge. Reasons, rising out of our military situation, determined the Emperor to modify the first arrangement, by substituting for a partial evacuation at succeeding periods of time, the simultaneous transportion home of our whole corps de armée in the spring of the present year. These measures are now in a course of execution. In the month of March next, our, troops will have left Mexico. Far from desiring to free itself from engagements which it has contracted on its own account, which it has publicly announced, the Government of the Emperor will hasten their fulfilment.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 8.—The firm of John S. foody & Co., doing a general merchandise business in Hampton, Va., has failed. Their liabilities amount to about \$45,000, fully covered by their assets. The firm made a general assignment of all their property, for the benefit of all the creditors. Payment was suspended

ALBANY, March 10.—It is raining here to-night and the ice in the river is rapidly wearing away

NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE, MARCH 10.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, March 8 .- It is stated that the leading Powers of Europe have united in urging upon the Ottoman Government the immediate enforcement of the provisions of the treaties of 1856, and the granting of liberal concessions to its Christian subjects.

March 10 .- A dispatch from Constantinople states that the Sulfan has made concessions which are satisfactory to the people of Servia, and has promised to carry into effect the firman of 1856. The Cretan deputation has reached Constantinople.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 9.- The reorganization of the Derby Government has been completed. The Duke of Marlborough becomes Lord President of the Privy Council, in place of the Duke of Buckingham, who has been appointed Colonial Secretary, and the Duke of Richmond will take the chair at the head of the

Evening-The funeral of "Artemus Ward" (Charles F. Browne) took place to-day. The remains were buried in Kensal Green, and were followed to the grave by a great number of literary gentlemen and friends, including many Americans. The United States Legation was represented by Mr. Moran, first Secretary to Minister Adams.

PARIS. March 10 .- The Moniton: states that by this time all the French troops must have left Mexico, and that the departure of the Emperor Maximillian from Vera Cruz, was to have taken place on the 8th

SPAIN.

Madrid. March 10.—A royal proclamation an-nounces the termination of martial law in Spain. ITALY.

FLORENCE, March 10 .- An attempt was made to as assinate the King of Italy near Milan, which failed. GREECE.

ATHENS, March 10 .- A terrible earthquake has taken place in the Island of Mytilene. All the habitations on the island are in ruins, and hundreds of lives have been lest.

THE CABLE NEWS.

LONDON, March 9 .- Mr. Cyrus W. Field has consummated the purpose on which, chiefly, he came hither a few weeks ago, by contracting for a submarine cable to be laid from Placentia, Newfoundand, to Sydney, Cape Breton. The enterprise looks to still greater security for regular and prompt transmission of Cable news between the United States and the Old World.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. QUEENSTOWN, March 9 .- The steamships City of Wash-

ngton and Chicago, from New-York, toucked here to-day and proceeded to Liverpool.

LONDON, March 8.—Consols closed unchanged at set for money. American scentities closed as follows: Pive-Twenties, 743; Illinois Central, 774; Eric Railway shares, 36. Five-Twenties, 744; Bilinois Central, 774; Eric Railway, 364. March 9.—United States bonds closed at 712.

Liverroot, March 8.—The Cotton market still shows

downward tendency and closes easier. The sales totay amounted to 7,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 13id. The Breadstuffs market closed steady. Corn, 37s. 3d. # 37s. 6d. per quarter for Mixed Western. The Prevision market

March 2.- The Cotton market is still dull and heavy, and the downward tendency in prices con-The quotations to-day are: Middling Uplands, 13jd.; Middling Orleans, 13jd. The sales to-day will be friffing. Brendstuffs are quiet. Oats, 2/2 for American and Canadian # 45 m. Provisions are firm. Linseed Cakes, £105/ P tun for thin obling, for feeding. Advices from Manchester are unfavorable; the market

for goods and yarns is dull and heavy. Evening-The market for Cotton continues dall, and quotations show a further decline. The closing prices were as follows: Middling Uplands, 13d.; Middling Orleans, 13dd.; the sales to-day foot up 7,000 bales. The market for Breadstuffs closes easier. Pork-Prime City Mess, 75,6, per 200 fb. American Lard, 50/9 per cwt. Rosin-Common Wilmington 9s. 3d. P cwt. Ashes, 33s. 6d. for Pots. Spirits Turpentine 37s. 6d. F cwt. Petroleum 1s. 7d. F gallon for Pennsylvania Refined and Can ada White. Whale Oil 33s. # 252 gallons for Iceland.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The steamship America, from Southampton February 27, arrived here vesterday. The ship Arcadian, from Liverpool for Savannah, is

total wreck, on South Rock; crew saved. The American Eagle, from New-York, The Ameriean Congress, from New-York, both arrived at Gravesend February 25.

The Ne Plus Ultra, from Savannah, arrived at Liverpool February 25.

The Southampton, for New-York, which was ashore at Scullmartin, has been towed back to Liverpool.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE REFORM RESOLUTIONS-SPEECHES BY D'INRAELL, LOWE, BRIGHT, AND GLADSTONE-THE GOVERN-MENT WITHDRAWS THE "REFORM RESOLUTIONS" AND PROMISES TO BRING IN A "REFORM BILL."

In the House of Commons, on Feb. 25, the Chancelor of the Exchequer made the promised explanation of his Reform Resolutions, commencing by an assurance that the object of the Government was to im-

rance that the object of the Government was to improve and complete the Reform act.

After a brief defense of the course of procedure by resolutions, chiefly by the necessity of coming to some understanding on principles before proceeding to details, Mr. Disraeli proceeded to unfold the Government scheme, commencing with the franchise. It was proposed to create four new franchises, applicable both to borough and counties—an education franchise, somewhat wider than that proposed in 1859; a £30 savings-bank franchise, requiring a twelvemonth's retention of the deposit; the possession of funded property to the amount of £50, and the payment of 20 shillings a year of direct taxes. The first would create 10,000 new voters in boroughs and 15,000 in counties, the second 35,000 in towns and 25,000 in counties, the third 7,000 in towns and 32,000 in counties, and the last 30,000 in towns and 52,000 in counties; in all, 82,000 voters added to the borough and 124,000 to the county constituencies, derived from lateral extension; and these numbers, Mr. Disraeli added, were not merely of persons qualified, but of those who would be likely to come to the poll. Before proceeding to touch on the reduction of the present franchises, Mr. Disraeli intimated that the Government did not intend to insist on the "plurality of votes" resolution, explaining that it had been misunderstood, and that its intention was simply that a person enjoying any of the four new franchises should have one vote in addition to his occupation vote. The Government would be ready to propose the reduction of the franchise to £6 rating in burroughs and £30 rating in counties, by which 130,000 practical prove and complete the Reform act. of the four new franchises should have one vote in addition to his occupation vote. The Government would be ready to propose the reduction of the working classes. He approved to the franchise to £6 rating in burroughs and £2 rating in contints, by occupations of the working classes. He approved to the prosel to past it in a separate bill; and also the constitution of the standard for contints of the working classes. He approved to the post to post to

23 more. These 30 seats would be disposed of in this way: 14 to new boroughs, viz., Hartlepool, Darlington, Burnley, Staleybridge, St. Heleins, Dewsbury, Barnsley, Middlesex, Croydon, Gravesend, Torquay, a town in the "Black Country" which he could not now name, and the division of the Tower Hamlets into two districts, with two members each; 15 to counties, by the division of North Lancashire, North Lincolnshire, West Kent, East Surrey, Middlesex, South Staffordshire, South Devon, and South Lancashire (which, having now three, will only have one additional member). The thirtieth seat would be given to London University. Over the last resolutions Mr. Disraeli passed very briefly, promising that the bill would comprise carefully drawn and practical clauses for improving county registration, assimilating it to the borough system, and for diminishing the expenses of county elections by subdivisions of districts and multiplication of polling places; and on the last resolution he pointed out that, as it was to be a Royal and not a Parliamentary Commission, it might commence its labors at once, and no delay need occur.

Mr. Lowe (who for the first time spoke from the front Opposition bench below the gangway) took advantage of what he termed his position as a political "outcast" seriously to warn the House of the dangerous position in which it would be placed by the course recommended by the Government. He professed himself unable to see what the resolutions had to do with Mr. Disraeli's speech, or what use they could serve after that speech. They were not precise and definite, like the Indian resolutions. Referring to the rumors which have been current as to the frequent changes in the opinions of the Cubinet during the last fortunity, he asserted, amid general laughter, that however wide the changes may have been, the Resolutions would embrace them all; they were not a framework but an elastic band which would hold anything. The primary object of this mode of precedure possibly was to bind over the House to keep the

abandon their proposed course, which was repro-bated by every one off the Treasury bench. After Mr. Disraeli's speech, he maintained, the Resolu-tions were out of place: they would not only waste time, but would throw the subject into chaos, would time, but would throw the subject into chaos, would lower the character of the Executive Government, and would "Americanize" the House of Commons. He discussed the chief features of Mr. Disraeli's sketch Bill, asserting that £6 rating would not be equal to £8 rental, that the calculations as to the fancy franchises were of no value; and, in alluding to Mr. Disraeli's argument that the House had last year decided on a rating franchise, he asked him why he had not accepted the decision of the Government on the county franchise. He rallied the Ministerialists, in a tone of bitter sarcasm, on their change of opinion, and in his perorarefined the Ministerialists, in a tone of inter sar-cash, on their change of opinion, and in his perora-tion urged with great force and cloquence that, as it was pressure from outside which had induced this and the late Government to touch the question. Mr, Disraeli should be permitted by his party to make concessions which would put a stop to further dis-cussion and agriculture.

of every kind—and that the unaminous vote of all those meetings has been in favor of something much larger and more complete than the proposition of the right hemorable gentleman. I There has not been, so far as 1 know, during the whole of that time, a single real public meeting wherh has asked for or even hinted that it would like a proposition like that the right homorable gentleman has now submitted to the house. I am appealing to homorable gentlemen opposite in their new position. You are not anti-reformers now, I believe the senson of transformation is almost over at the theaters, but it appears to extend so long and so far as the House of common you asse against the moderath prove to get, up and unsay all that you have said, and to try and say the exact opposite in support of the right homorable gentleman and his collections. But I will not quarrel with you about that. You have as much right to change your opinion as the right homorable gentlemen, the member for Calne, has to change his. His speech to night-perhaps he will quarrel with me for telling him so—is a wiser speech than any I heard him make hast session, and if he advances and improves at the pace at which he is evidently traveling, thave no doubt hint before this question is settled we shall have something very lucid from him. In favor of a substantial parliamentary remains the process of the proc

that, in consequence of the course which the discussion took the day before, and of the intimation given by the honorable member for the Tower Hamlets, which Mr. Gladstone seemed to acquiesce in, that no opposition would be offered to the second reading of a bill, he should not ask the House to proceed with the consideration of the reform resolutions, but he would bring in a bill at the earliest opportunity, probably on Thursday in next week at the furthest.

Mr. Gladstone read a notice which some minutes before the right hon, gentleman made that announcement he had placed in the hands of the clerk at the table, as an amendment to the motion that the Speaker leave the chair, to the effect that, Government having informed the House of the principal provisions of the bill which they propose to introduce on the subject, the discussion of the resolutions would tend to delay the practical consideration of the question. He proceeded to say that, in his opinion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had pursued a course in withdrawing the resolutions which was most for the advantage of public business. He denied that the observations of the hon, member for the Tower Hamlets, with reference to opposition not being offered to the second reading, bore the construction which the Chancellor of the Exchequer put upon them, and he reserved to himself and those with whom he acted the right to use their discretion as to how far they should support and even promote and expedite its passage through the earlier stages, and then fairly join issue with the Government on those points on which they differed from the Government.

The BRITISH-AMERICAN CONFEDERATION BILL.

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN CONFEDERATION BILL. reading of the British North American Provinces third reading be postponed for a month, in order to afford an opportunity for testing the opinion of the people of Nova Scotia at the elections now pending. The Earl of Carparvon said the delegates had been appointed by large majorities of both branches of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, with full powers to represent that province at the conference which framed the bases of the bill. The amendment was withdrawn, and the bill was then read a third time

In the House of Lords on Feb. 25, the Earl of Derby noved the second reading of the Habeas Corpus Sus ension (Ireland) Act Continuance bill. He said if the Government had only to deal with the resident Irish population this bill would be wholly unnecessary, for they were in the main thoroughly loyal, but the Fenian leaders had not been arrested through their assistance because they had a great dislike to

the character of informers. Earl Russel gave his cordial concurrence to the motion of the noble earl, and was willing to believe, from a passage in the Queen's speech, that the noble Earl did so in the present instance with reluctance. Recent events in Ireland in fact not only justified such a course, but rendered it incumbent on the executive to propose such a measure. Whatever alteration the laws might require, the first object was to give a curity for life and property in Ireland. The noble Earl said that these disturbances had been speculations on the credulity of the people of Ireland, and that there was no spontaneous rising against grievances. He (Earl Russell) had come to the conclusion that there never were baser motives than those which influenced the persons who had originated the late outrages. It was obvious that in the United States large sums were collected under the pretense of establishing an Irish Republic, and that every time there was an appearance of outbreak in Ireland or Canada, fresh demands were made on the purses of the unfortunates dupes, who, thinking they were promoting an Irish Republic, were only filling the pockets of those persons. The noble earl proceeded to quote a passage from a letter of the American Secretary of State recommending elemency in the case of the condemned Fenian prisoners in Canada, and said it might be quite right to exercise elemency where ever it was possible, but he did not think that any foreign government should interfere on behalf of the persons who were attempting to invade Canada and Ireland. No doubt her Majesty's Government, when awarding punishment, would take the degree of guilt into consideration; but he thought there never was more misapplied sympathy than that which had incited this demand ers of her Majesty's dominions. He had no doubt but that they have the foreign government for mercy to the invaders of her Majesty's dominions. He had no doubt but the thought there of the property of the invaders of her Majesty's dominions. cent events in Ireland in fact not only justified such a sympathy than that which had incited this demand from a foreign Government for mercy to the invad-ers of her Majesty's dominions. He had no doubt but that her Majesty's Government would exercise the powers now called for with discretion, and would consent to dispense with them as soon as possible.

THE JAMAICA EXAMINATIONS. Sir Thomas Henry has decided that there are questions both of law and fact in the case of Col. Nelson and Lieut. Brand which must be left for a higher court to deal with. He therefore committed Col. Nelson and Lieut. Brand for trial at the April

A dispatch from Cork of Sunday says: Two Irish-Americans were committed yesterday. They were arrested on board a vessel from Cardiff. One was recognized as being a prisoner before, for illegal drilling, and discharged, and supposed to have salled for America. Both were recently in Chester.

AMERICAN BALL.

A telegram from Paris says: A ball was given on the 22d of February, at the Grand Hotel, by the American residents in this city, under the auspices of Gen. Dix, to celebrate the anniversary of Washington's birthday. 800 were present, and the assemblage

by the day fixed for the opening ceremony.

was very brilliant. THE EXHIBITION. The Moniteur says: Since Feb. 8, the Emperor has everal times visited the Exhibition, and has expressed his satisfaction at the details. His Majesty has been able to assure himself that all will be completly ready

by the day fixed for the opening ceremony.

THE NEW PRESS LAW.

The Times correspondent says: Public opinion has so strongly and manimously declared itself against the more obnoxious clause of the bill on the Press, that it is pretty certain that they will have to be greatly modified. The enormous amount of caution money required before starting a new journal, the abolition of the inviolability of deputies, and the imposition of the stamp duty on non-political papers that were hitherto exempt, will most probably be abandoned. As the bill was drawn up, and earnestly defended by two or three of the least liberal members of the cabinet, it would surprise no one if there followed a modification of the ministry in a more liberal sense. more liberal sense.

THE NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT. The President of the North German Parliament has invited the members of the Parliament to be present at the first full sitting, which will be held on Feb. 25. The order of the day will relate to the constitution of the Assembly and its division into committees. Most of the Plenipotentiaries from the North German States have arrived at Berlin, and have been received by the King. The different factions of the Parliament are holding preliminary conferences. The King has given an audience to the leaders of the moderate Conservative party-the Dukes Ujest and Ratifor. Baron Rothschild, the member for Frankfort, has been received by Herr Savigny. The King has appointed as Commissioners, to be present at the sittings of the North German Parliament, Count Eulenburg, Baron von Heydt, General Roon, and Herr von Savigny. This Commission will be under the presidency of Count Bismarck, and will act in concert with the representatives of the other Governments of the Confederation. A dispatch from Berlin of Feb. 25 says: The Presi-

he Confederation.

A dispatch from Berlin of Feb. 25 says: The President, by semicrity of the North German Parliament, delivered the imaugural speech to-day. Deputy Arnim urged the provisional adoption of the standing orders in force in the Prussian Chambers. This was almost unanimously agreed to. The number of Deputies present was 220, among whom was Prince Prederick Charles. The Prussian Ministers, Count Bismarck, Baron von Heydt, Count Itzenphitz, and Savigny, were also present. All the members of the North German Parliament have been invited to dine at the Palace. They afterward assembled in the Rittersaal, to be grouped according to the countries and provinces they represent, in order to be presented to the King. Count Bismarck communicated to the House the orders of the King respecting the appointment of Commissioners, and said that the non-Prussian Commissioners would have equal rights with those appointed by the King. It was resolved that a Tribune should be established.

OPENING SPEECH OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

tentiaries, headed by Count Bismarck, in military uniform. The Queen, the Crown Princess, and her Royal Highness's eldest son, Prince Frederick Charles, Prince William of Baden, Prince Nicholas of Nassau, Prince Henry of Hesse, and almost all the diplomatic body were present, and the number of spectators was very great. The King of Prussia, who was received on entering with the most enthusiastic cheers, read the following speech from the

THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION: It is an elevating

moment in which I come among you. Mighty events

it. I thank Divine Providence, which brought Germany

toward the object desired by her people along roads wo

their past. If these efforts have hitherto not attained their object—If they have only increased dissension in place of healing it, because people allowed themselves to the present by ideals as to the importance of facts—we recognize therefrom the importance of seeking the mean of the German people in company with facts, and of not again sacrificing what is within our reach to what we may desire. In this sense the allied Governments, in accordance with former accustomed practice, have agreed upon a number of defined and limited but practically important arrangements, as immediately possible as they are undoubtedly requisite. The draft of the Constitution that it is a sense that will be laid before you asks from the independence of individual states, for the benefit of the whole, only such sacrifices as are indispensable to protect pene, to guarantee the security of Federal territory, and the development of the prosperity of its inhabitants. I have to thank my allies for the readiness with which they have met the requirements of the common fatherland. I express this gratifude with the consciousness that I, too, should have been found ready to display the same develon to the general welfare of Germany, if Providence had not placed me as heir to the Prussian crown, at the head of the most powerful state of the Confederation, and for that reason the one called to the leadership of the commonwealth. I feel myself, however, sirong in the conviction that all the successos of Prussian have been at the same time toward the restoration and elevation of German power and honor. Notwithstanding fine general readiness, and although the mighty events of the past year have convinced all men of the Indigensable meessity of reconstructing the German Constitution—thus rendering the applications how difficulties the more carefully fan econvinced you will bear in mind. I have not a such a measure than it was previously, and perhaps might be at a later period again—we have anew perceived during the region of the confederation of the damental conditions a pointer centuries has impeded. The of development informer centuries has impeded. The German races unite only for defense, and not for attack, and that their brotherhood is also regarded in this light by adjacent nations is proved by the friendly attitude of the mightlest European States, which see Germany, without apprehension and envy, take possession of those same advantages of a great political commonwealth which they themselves have already enjoyed for centuries. It, therefore, now depends only upon us—upon our unity and our patriotism—to secure to entire Germany the guarantee of a future in which, free from the danger of again felling into dissension and weakness, she will be able to further by her own decision her constitutional development and prosperity, and to fulfil her peace-loving mission in the council of nations. I trust in God that posterity, looking back upon our common labors, will not say that the experience of former unsuccessful attempts has been useless to the German people; but that, on the other hand, our children will thankfully regard this Parliament as the commoncement of the unity, freedom, and power of the Germans. Gentlemen,—All Germany, even beyond the limits of our Confederation, anxiously awaits the decisions that may be arrived at here. May the dream of centuries, the yearning and striving of the youngest generations, he realized by our common work. In the name of all the allied Governments, in the name of Germany out the great national task. And may the blessing of God, upon which everything depends, accompany and promote the patriotic work.

Three times during the delivery of the speech his Majesty was interrupted by loud cheers. At the conclusion of the speech Count Bismarck declared the Parliament to be open. The King then bowed three times to the Assembly, and quitted the hall amid great enthusiasm. A spectator in the hall died during the ceremony.

ring the ceremony.

THE SOUTH GERMAN STATES.

The New Prussian Cross Gazette, in contradicting certain rumors current at Berlin, says that the relations of Prussia toward the South German States are every day becoming more friendly.

NORTH SCHLESWIG.

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NORTH SCHLESWIG.

A telegram from Berlin says: A deputation which has arrived here from North Schleswig has been unable to see Count Bismarck on account of his indisposition, and has not been admitted to an andience of the King. The deputation, therefore, handed in a written petition, praying that the stipulations of the Treaty of Prague, relative to the vote to be taken in North Schleswig should be carried out, and that until this could be done the administration of the eath of allegiance to officials in the Elbe Duchies should be suspended. A written answer was returned, stating that the King could not immediately give a definite reply, and that some time would probably elapse in discussing the matter. The deputation would learn at home the settlement of their demands, and they might, therefore, return to Schleswig.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

Owing to the coalition of the Conservative and Liberal parties, the formation is intended for a middle party under the name of the Free Couservative Union.

THE TRIAL OF PERSANO.

A telegram from Florence says: At a secret sitting of the Senate, it was resolved to postpone the trial of Admiral Persano till March 26.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN TREATY.

The Austrian and Italian Commissioners charged with discussing the preliminaries of the proposed Austro-Italian treaty of Commerce and Navigation, have held their first conference.

HUNGARY.

APPOINTMENT OF A HUNGARIAN MINISTRY-ADDRESS OF CONFIDENCE.

The royal rescript, appointing the members of the Hungarian Ministry, was read in both Houses of the Diet on Feb. 24. The new Hungarian Ministry is as follows:

The new Hingarian Ministry is as homes.

Count Andrassy, President of the Ministry.

M. FESTETICS (adiabas) Minister for Foreign Affairs.

M. LONGAY, Finance.

Baron Ectivos, Worship and Public Instruction.

M. Hanvarii, Justice.

M. Niko, Public Works.

M. Gorove, Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.